

## Texas Geographic Resource Guide – Region 10

### For research and preservation of African American History in Texas

#### For San Antonio, San Angelo, and selected surrounding areas

#### University of Texas-San Antonio, Institute for Texan Studies

<http://www.texancultures.utsa.edu/library/index.htm>

#### Photographic Collections

The ITC Library Photographic Collections contain an estimated 3,000,000 images documenting everyday life and special events in Texas from the 19th century to the present, with particular emphasis on the cultural activities of the state's more than 27 diverse ethnic and cultural groups. The ITC Library is in the process of creating an online catalog. Please call (210) 458-2228 if you need help locating images.

#### Library Materials

The ITC Library collects books, periodicals, and audio-visual materials that focus on the various ethnic and cultural groups in Texas, including information on those groups' immigration, customs, folklore, arts, community histories, beliefs, holidays, and contributions to Texas' history and culture. Materials concerning daily life or popular culture with a particularly Texan flavor are also collected.

The ITC Library also has over 500 tape-recorded interviews (ca. 1968-present) on topics similar to those of other library materials; this collection includes recordings from the Bexar County Oral History Project (ca. 1978-1988). Transcripts of most interviews can be found using the oral history card catalog in the library.

Also: online oral histories, other materials (under "Education")

#### **Helen Cloud Austin Papers**

Repository Name: University of Texas at San Antonio Libraries, Special Collections and Archives Department, San Antonio TX

Type: Papers

Collection Dates: 1944-1997

Extent: 2 boxes

Note: Austin was the first African-American professional hired at the San Antonio State Hospital.

Subjects: Social workers, Black Texas San Antonio.  
Discrimination in employment Texas San Antonio.  
Minorities Employment Texas San Antonio.

**San Antonio Public Library**

<http://www.sat.lib.tx.us/central/genafam.htm>

African Americans in Texas

976.40049 BAR

Barr, Alwyn

BLACK TEXANS: A HISTORY OF NEGROES IN TEXAS, 1528-1971

976.4 OLM

Olmsted, Frederick L.

A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS

976.4179 SHE

Tatum, Charles E.

SHELBY COUNTY; IN THE EAST TEXAS HILLS

976.3764 RES

RESIDENTS OF TEXAS, 1782-1836

328. 33 BRE

Brewer, John M .

NEGRO LEGISLATORS OF TEXAS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

976.4285 PEM

Pemberton, Doris H.

JUNETEENTH AT COMANCHE CROSSING

920.09296 BLA

BLACK LEADERS: TEXANS FOR THEIR TIMES

976.4 RIC

Rice, Lawrence D.

THE NEGRO IN TEXAS, 1874-1900

976.4288 MIL

Batte, Lelia M.

HISTORY OF MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS

976.4243 BLA

Blair, Eric L.

EARLY HISTORY OF GRIMES COUNTY

976.6004 BUR

Burton, Arthur T.

BLACK, RED, AND DEADLY; BLACK AND INDIAN GUNFIGHTERS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, 1870-1907

929.2 RUS

WILEY RUSSELL FAMILY: AND OTHER AFRICAN PIONEERS IN WILSON COUNTY, TEXAS, 1860-1920

976.4265 BLA

Black, John

JOHN BLACK'S PICTORIAL HISTORY: HONEY GROVE, TEXAS, 1880-1925

Microform Collections

1867-1869 VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS FOR TEXAS

CIVIL WAR UNIT HISTORIES (fiche)

"EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COLLECTION"

FREEDMAN LISTING INDEX, FROM THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY (fiche)

H. T. Keating. (fiche)

HISTORY OF AFRICAN METHODISM IN TEXAS

LOST CAUSE PRESS ON SLAVERY (fiche)

NEGRO IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1639-1886

"NINETEENTH CENTURY TEXAS NEWSPAPER COLLECTION"

RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

RECORDS OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1869

RECORDS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1870

REGISTER OF ENLISTMENTS IN THE U.S. ARMY, 1798-1914

SAN ANTONIO INFORMER, 1931 -1994

SAN ANTONIO REGISTER, 21 OCT. 1988-1995

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY COMBINED  
ALPHABETICAL INDEX [TO THIRTY EARLY RECORD SERIES]

TRANSLATION OF STATISTICAL AND CENSUS REPORTS OF TEXAS, 1782-1836, AND  
SOURCES DOCUMENTING THE BLACK IN TEXAS, 1603-1803

**African American Genealogical & Historical Society**

P. O. Box 200784

San Antonio, TX 78220

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~txbexar/>

**Carver Community Cultural Center**

226 N. Hackberry, San Antonio TX, 78202, (210) 207-7211

<http://www.thecarver.org/pages/about.htm>

At the turn of the century, when the public library system was segregated, the Colored Library Association was organized by eastside civic leaders to provide library services for the east side African-American Community.

In 1929 new facilities were constructed with a \$75,000 appropriation from a city bond issue. Mayor C.C. Chambers dedicated the building as the Colored Library Auditorium at its opening in April 1930. The building was renamed the Carver library Auditorium, in honor of George Washington Carver, in 1938. Until the late 1950s, the center was a focal point for educational, cultural, political, social activities for San Antonio's African-American community. Nationally acclaimed artists such as Ella Fitzgerald, Lionel Hampton, Paul Robeson, Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Benny Carter, Cab Calloway, and Billy Eckstine performed at the Center. The African-American community, prevented from joining San Antonio's mainstream social, cultural, and educational life by segregation, created its own cultural center.

Desegregation, changing housing patterns, and inadequate maintenance of buildings led to closure of the library in the late 1960's. During the next decade a number of eastside civic, social, and political leaders would appear before city officials to encourage restoration of the building. The city's attempt to demolish it in 1973 resulted in a group of clients and employees of the United Citizens Project Planning and Operating Committee (UCPPOC) led by its director, Ms. Nova Hill, to lie down in front of bulldozers until the mayor rescinded the demolition order. After negotiations, the building lease was awarded to Hill and the UCPPOC and renovation finally began.

The newly renovated building opened in 1976 as the Carver Community Cultural Center, with the City of San Antonio again assuming its ownership and management. City officials expanded the Center's mission, mandating that the Carver would be a multiethnic and

multicultural performing and visual arts center with a primary focus on the artistic achievements of African Americans.

### **Witte Museum**

3801 Broadway, San Antonio 78209, (210) 357-1900

<http://www.witemuseum.org/>

#### *Noble Lofton, Buffalo Soldier*

A play written by Celeste Bedford Walker

Experience military life on the Texas frontier as Corporal Noble Lofton recalls life in the West Texas plains. Corporal Lofton reminisces about his family, life under slavery, gaining his freedom and his experiences as a member of the Tenth Cavalry, a regiment of black soldiers stationed on the West Texas plains at Fort Concho. This play is also available for Outreach Gallery Theater. Performance Times: Saturday, 2:30 pm and 3:30 pm. Location: Ancient Texans Exhibit - 2nd floor of main museum.

### **Seminole Indian Scout Cemetery Association, Brackettville**

many links to info on Seminole Negro Indian Scouts

[http://www.coax.net/people/lwf/sem\\_asso.htm](http://www.coax.net/people/lwf/sem_asso.htm)

### **Seminole Negro Indian Scout Association, Del Rio**

Joni Jordan, president

830-775-3316 (home)            joni.jordan@laughlin.af.mil

<http://www.bjmjr.com/scouts.htm>

Doug Warrior, descendant of Seminole Negro Indian scout, and historian of the association.  
phone (home): 830-775-7097

### **Hendrick Arnold-Bertha Tryon African-American cemetery, Bandera County**

In need of major restoration. Only one marker remains. We have just begun the process of initial identification of graves, possible markers, native plants, etc. It will not be safe or ready for visitors for some time as it is overgrown and has many sunken gravesites. We have begun a fund to pay for a fence, gate, historical marker, and other restoration.

### **Cemeteries of Bandera County**

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~txbander/cemeteries.html>

### **St. Philip's College**

1801 Martin Luther King Drive, San Antonio 78203-2098, (210) 531-3200

History: <http://www.accd.edu/spc/spcmain/aboutspc/history.htm>

Library: <http://www.accd.edu/spc/lrc/LRCResou/resource.htm>

African-American - books by and about African Americans are found in the Black Collection. Similar items in other formats, such as videos or sound recordings, may be found by using the same classification number within those collections. A special collection of books in microfiche may be found by using the search S = Afro-American microforms, SPC in the online public catalog.

Private Black colleges in Texas, 1865-1954 / - 1985

By the work of their hands : - 1991

Essays on the American civil rights movement / - 1993

Black Texas women : - 1995

Black soldiers in Jim Crow Texas, 1899-1917 / - 1995

Brave Black women : - 1997

No color is my kind : - 1997

The white scourge : - 1997

One woman, one vote : - 1995

The wake of the wind / - 1998

African Americans and race relations in San Antonio, Texas, 1867-1937 / - 1998

Disparate diasporas : - 1998

In struggle against Jim Crow : - 1999

Black cowboys of Texas / - 2000

Black churches in Texas : - 2000

One woman's Army - 1996, 1989

With a Black Platoon in combat - 1993

The couturiere of Galvez - 1993

Styling Jim Crow : - 2003

Black unionism in the industrial South - 2000

Lay bare the heart - 1998

Racial borders - 2002

### **Fort Concho, San Angelo**

<http://www.fortconcho.com/>

Established in 1867, along the banks of the Concho River, Fort Concho was built to protect frontier settlements, patrol and map the vast West Texas region, and quell hostile threats in the area. Constructed for the most part of native limestone, Fort Concho consisted of at least 40 buildings and covered more than 1600 acres.

Fort Concho served as regimental headquarters for some of the most famous frontier units like the 4th and 10th Cavalry. Notable military commanders such as Ranald Mackenzie, Benjamin Grierson, and William 'Pecos Bill' Shafter commanded here. Elements of all four regiments of the Buffalo Soldiers were stationed at the post during its active period.

At full strength Fort Concho supported 400-500 men made up of four companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry, staff officers and support personnel. In June 1889 the last soldiers marched away from Fort Concho and the fort was deactivated. After 22 years Fort Concho's role in the settling of the Texas frontier was over.

Today, Fort Concho National Historic Landmark encompasses most of the former army post and includes twenty-three original and restored fort structures. The old frontier army post is now a

historic preservation project and museum which is owned and operated by the City of San Angelo, Texas.

### **Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library**

Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, 225-1071

<http://www.drtd.org/>

### **Papers, 1902-1921**

Author: McAmis, C. M.

Description: 2 folders.

Notes: Letter describing the Brownsville riot, and legal and financial documents relating to work on Richmond Avenue in San Antonio, Tex. Other persons and places represented include F.J. Combe and William Kelly, and Bexar County, Tex.

Subjects: African American soldiers -- Texas -- Brownsville -- History -- 20th century.

Riots -- Texas -- Brownsville -- History -- 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Brownsville (Tex.) -- Race relations.

United States. Army -- African American troops.

### Dissertation

### **Paternal Continuity: African Americans and Race Relations in San Antonio, Texas, 1867-1937**

Author	Mason, Kenneth
Degree	PhD
School	The University of Texas at Austin
Date	1994

Paternal treatment characterized race relations in San Antonio, Texas. It reflected a desire by white civic leaders to control and direct the lives of African-Americans to ensure a subservient existence. It was a policy that grew out of early Spanish colonial efforts and continued through the Republic of Texas era. The Civil War and Reconstruction threatened this social order, and white prejudices and fears compromised Republican party relations with African-Americans. Paternal treatment and lack of fairness drove blacks to vote independently to secure benefits that bolster their racially separate existence. This resulted in the rise of accommodation-minded black leaders who won the support of paternal-minded white civic leaders. African-Americans were able to use their separate existence as a clout of political influence to support the emergence of machine politics in the city. This arrangement allowed for the rise of black machine bosses, most notably Charles Bellinger. In this manner black institutions and the support they received from the political machine reflected a continuity of paternal treatment. But the cant of racial separation proved less than fair, and far from equal. Racial separation was clearly a design to control, and this was clearly reflected in educational, employment and social arenas. White violation of Jim Crow laws, and a determination by conservative white reformers to further reduce black civil rights led to dissatisfaction and protests. The initial attempts to address these concerns were led by black machine bosses who sought to correct, rather than challenge, the notion of racial separation. The establishment of a branch of the NAACP mirrored the twin desires to correct Jim

Crow and exploit the equity promised under racial separation. White machine boss politicians supported these efforts to protect the voting rights of African-Americans, and joined the campaign to oppose the White Primary. However, the Depression led middle class black reformers to challenge the notion of racial separation altogether. They came to view machine politics as corrupt, and injurious to the desired goals of the African-American community. They allied themselves with New Deal Democrats in a campaign against the machine, which eventually led to the fall of machine boss Charles Bellinger. The fall of Bellinger, and the rise of black reformers ended paternal treatment of African-Americans in San Antonio.